

DOLLARS AND CENTS.

A Dollars and Cents Campaign, Is It Well, What Can You Have Better?
From the New York Herald.

A distinguished gentleman writes to the Herald in this fashion:—
It strikes me that this may be called a mere dollars and cents campaign. We hear about nothing except wages, capital, nonbies, the cost of an overcoat—always dollars and cents. Haven't we any political principles to discuss?

We very respectfully assure our correspondent that he doesn't know what he is talking about. Dollars and cents, and how the people can make them, constitute the profoundest problem of political economy. When you call this a dollars and cents campaign, therefore, you mean that all the people are thinking how they can better their condition.

The country is considering the best means of enlarging our commercial privileges—dollars and cents. The present tariff on raw materials is a padlocked door which increases the cost of manufactures and shuts us out from competition in the markets of the world—that is, keeps us from making dollars and cents. The democratic policy is plenty of work at fair wages for every man on the continent who is willing to work—dollars and cents. The laboring classes—Mr. Powderly says a million or a million and a half of them—are in forced idleness and are becoming restless and discontented because they have neither dollars nor cents. When the people can buy the necessities of life, if not its comforts, they are contented, and to do this they must have dollars and cents.

Therefore, when you assert that this is dollars and cents campaign you ought to mean that the people are looking after their business interests, are trying to keep a roof over their heads, educate their children, lay up a penny for a rainy day, or, at any rate, make both ends meet. What nobler problem can engage the attention of a nation? It involves the highest patriotism, the stability of our institutions, public and private morality, the security of homes, and everything else that is desirable.

The Herald is on the side of the democratic policy in this Presidential contest because the policy will put dollars and cents within reach of the laboring classes by means of study work at good wages. We are mightily opposed to Mr. Blaine—that is, to the republican party—because he favors trusts, combines and monopolies, and in our judgment these things are a direct threat against every laborer in the country. They take dollars and cents out of the pockets of the many and put in the pockets of the few, and that ends in an aristocracy with millions on the one hand and a lot of poor wretches struggling with starvation on the other. Such a condition of affairs may do well enough in Europe, but it ought not to be introduced in this country. The prosperity of a people consists of the even distribution of opportunities to make dollars and cents, and whenever a public policy which checks that even distribution is announced either by the republicans or the democrats you ought to ring every alarm bell, rush to the polls and kill it so quick that it will never know what hit it.

If the democrats by means of the Mills bill or any other bill or any dozen bills can make the workingman's wages—that is, his dollars and cents—buy more than they do now, give him the tools of his trade at a cheaper rate, good woolen clothing—not shoddy and sham and humbug—at a lower price, more sugar for a dollar and a better grade of carpet for his humble parlor, you don't have to think twice before you see that their party is our party.

And if the republicans, who are the capitalists of the country, demand higher taxes—which the poor man will feel but the rich man will not—and propose that kind of legislation which puts all the business there is under their control and grinds the wage-earner down until his longest hours and hardest work scarcely supply bread for his family, with nothing but public charity to depend on in case of sickness, why, as the friends of the people we protest against them and their plans. They have no right to enter the White House and to stamp their own avarice and selfishness on this government, which is a government of the people and by the people.

So we reiterate the declaration that a campaign of dollars and cents is a campaign of political principles. We are fighting against high taxes, against a federal surplus, and for fair wages and cheap necessities of life. What better work can sixty millions of people who make their own laws be engaged in?

T. I. N. C.

Don't suffer any longer, but use Tanner's Infalible Neuralgia Cure, the only infalible cure on earth for all forms of neuralgia and nervous headache. Ransom Root Medicine Co., Manufacturers, Nashville, Tenn. 50 cents per box. Sold by McFarland.

THURMAN AT NEWARK.

Despite His Illness the Old Man Keeps His Engagement and Delivers a Great Speech.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Notwithstanding the rain and his weakness, resulting from his cholera morbus attack Thursday, Judge Thurman kept his Newark engagement to-night. He left the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York at 6:30 and drove to the Desbrosses Street ferry in company with his son, grandson, Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, Gov. Green, ex-Gov. Leon Abbott, Allen O. Meyers, Chairman Barnum of the national committee, Chairman Brice of the national campaign committee, and other leading democrats. At the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City the party boarded Col. Brice's private car and were quickly whisked to Newark. There they were met by a delegation from the New Jersey League Democratic clubs, headed by Gen. John Watts Kearney. The party was escorted to carriages and driven up Bellevue avenue to the rink, where the reception took place. Clubs from all parts of New Jersey were stationed along the line of march, and there was a general demonstration in the shape of shouting and fire-works. On account of the rain the carriages were closed and none of the "Old Roman's" admirers were able to catch a glimpse of him.

When the doors of the rink were opened at 7:30 at least 3,000 people poured in. There was a great rush and crush and the doors of the building were nearly broken down. Half an hour later and every available foot of standing room was occupied. It is estimated that 6,000 people were present, all the hall would hold, while half as many again stood outside in the rain unable to gain admittance. Nearly everybody displayed a bandana. When the band started up with patriotic airs, all that could be seen above the heads of the crowd were waving bandanas.

At 8:04 Judge Thurman walked in with the escort committee. As he came upon the platform cheer after cheer greeted him, while the band played "Hail to the Chief." The judge wore a gray overcoat, and the traditional bandana encircled his neck and protruded from his coat pockets. He looked extremely weak. His pale face bore an expression of pain, and the warm reception given him did not bring to it a single smile. He sank slowly into his seat, pressed his brow and leaned back while Gen. Kearney made the introductory speech, and then the Judge arose, took several pinches of snuff, while the crowd cheered. When quiet came, Mr. Thurman said:

"Fellow-citizens, last Thursday evening I stood in the presence of the largest audience I ever saw before me in the city of New York. I was received with a hearty and warm welcome which I shall never forget. No man was ever more willing than I to respond to that welcome, but I was suddenly stricken by an illness which would have downed Hercules or Samson. I was consequently unable to speak. Next morning some of the republican papers sympathized with me in a most tender manner. They berated the national committee for trotting around an old broken-down man instead of leaving him at home to be cuddled and nursed by his wife. Behold that poor old broken-down man."

Here Judge Thurman threw out his chest, assumed an erect attitude; the audience laughed and shouted. Mr. Thurman next referred laughingly to the name by which a republican paper had just christened him, namely, an "Egyptian obelisk," and said that if he could live as long as one of those obelisks, he would see the enemies of the democracy under the dust. After speaking of these personal matters the speakers launched into an eulogy of New Jersey men and places, which greatly enthused the Jerseymen. He then proceeded to laud the democratic party and its acts generally, especially the economy which, he said, marked every democratic administration.

"Now," continued Mr. Thurman, "let me pass those general observations to the issue of this campaign, and first let us consider the tariff. The republicans have raised the theory of free trade, the cry of free trade. Now what is free trade? It is unrestricted commerce, such as prevails between the thirty-eight states of the union, but there is no free trade between this and any foreign country, and nobody in the United States advocates it." At this point there were prolonged cheers, and Judge Thurman said: "You mean well but I would rather have your attention than your cheers."

As soon as the audience became quiet the fire-works flared outside began to get in their fire-work and Mr. Thurman had to stop for five minutes. "Any man," continued the judge, "who calls the Mills bill a free trade measure is either an ignorant or a rascal. The present tax on imports amounts to 47 per cent, and the Mills bill pro-

poses only a reduction of 5 per cent, leaving a duty twice as high as prevailed before the war.

Now, my friends, who pays the tax? In the first place the importers pay it. Of course, when he sells the goods to the wholesale merchant he must add this duty to the original cost. The wholesale and retail men must keep on this tax, so it is eventually the consumer who pays it. If I were a school-master and any boy could not understand this I would put him down as an idiot.

At this point the Judge was overcome with weakness, and sat down. He leaned his head on his hand and a deathly pallor came over his face. Senator McPherson hastened to him with a fan and Congressmen Wilkins unloosed his collar. It was apparent that he could not proceed any further just then, so Gen. Kearney introduced Gov. Green, who entertained the audience while the "Old Roman" was recovering. The rink at this time was so close that more than one lady had to be ushered outside to avoid fainting. Gov. Green reviewed the administration of President Cleveland. At 9:20 Judge Thurman recovered sufficiently to resume his speech. As he rose he was greeted with applause which lasted for several minutes. Mr. Thurman said: "I began to fear that I was going to have a recurrence of the malady which attacked me in New York, but the attack has not come." The "Old Roman's" voice was much weaker than at the beginning, and he begged the audience to keep quiet. He read statistics showing that \$137,000,000 lie in the treasury without any apparent use for it. "We agree that this surplus must be reduced," continued the judge. "There are only three ways in which it can be done, namely by extravagant expenditures, by the abolition of internal revenue and by a reduction of import duties. Which of these shall we choose? Would you prefer cheap whisky and tobacco, or cheap clothing and blankets and other necessities of life? Here the judge was again overcome by weakness. He exhaled; he pressed his brow; his face paled, his eyes grew dim and his fingers twitched convulsively. Senator McPherson and Gov. Green sprang to his side, and not too soon, apparently, for the "Old Roman" looked as if he were about to succumb to faintness. With the strength he has shown through life he faced the audience again and said, "My friends, I can speak no longer. I thank you for your kind consideration."

Then he sat down amid sympathetic murmurs from the audience. He left the rink soon afterward. Speeches were delivered later by ex-Gov. Leon Abbott, ex-Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, and others.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by McFarland.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain. Try a bottle, 50c and \$1, at the Central Drug Store."

Peculiar.

In the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a 'tower of strength abroad,' peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medicine for purifying the blood, giving strength, and creating an appetite.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by M. A. McFarland.

Remember

Allcock's are the only genuine Porous Plasters. They act quickly and with certainty, and can be worn for weeks without causing pain or inconvenience. They are invaluable in cases of Spinal Weakness, Kidney and Pulmonary Difficulties, Malaria, Ague, Cane, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Strains, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Heart, Spleen and Stomach Troubles, and all local pains.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

CATARH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Catarrh Injector free. For sale by McFarland.

A CYCLONE

Of Truth, Justice and Courage From the Unswerving Hands of Democracy's Leader.

A STATESMAN'S WORDS.

An Open and Emphatic Pronouncement Against Trusts; A Document Full of Patriotism, Justice and Sense.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The following is the full text of President Cleveland's letter of acceptance:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1888.
Hon. Patrick A. Collins and Others, Committee, Etc.,

Gentlemen: In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action of the American people, whose confidence is thus involved, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their chief magistrate, and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will.

It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attends the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and

SOLEMN SELF-CONSECRATION

by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen.

These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our Government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care.

Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and

EQUIPMENT OF MEANS OF DEFENSE

to insure our national safety, and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion and its preservation for the settlers and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened, the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil, and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and

and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their Government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just encouragement and recognition in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the Government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the Government.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the national Democracy, lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action

and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the

DIRECTION OF GOOD GOVERNMENT by the present Administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I endorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that, if I am again called to the chief magistracy, there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief.

Our government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch.

IT IS A FREE GOVERNMENT

because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore, it is not only the right but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guaranty to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the Government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through an utter perversion of its powers extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

The cost of the Government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom-houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes

A FORM OF TAXATION

as certain, as inevitable, as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax-gatherer. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but every million of dollars collected at our custom-houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury, represent many millions more which, though never reaching the National treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and

ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION of the Government, seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs, is surely something which, under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.

While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the Government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom-houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation,

MANY MILLIONS IN EXCESS

of all legitimate, of all public means. As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than \$130,000,000.

No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than \$108,000 in a country containing 50,000 inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature (Continued on Second Page.)

Wool and Ores.

To the Editor of The Times.
Would you kindly inform me through your columns on the following questions?

What is the present duty on wool and woolen goods and what will it be if the Mills bill passes?
What is the duty on iron ore, and how much ore was imported in the last year?

Is any imported ore used in manufacturing Bessemer rails?
I am in dispute with a party on these questions. Please have it in your columns on the 24th instant, and oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

POTTSTOWN, August 20, 1888.

REMARKS.—The tariff duty on wool is about 41 per cent, and the duty on woolen goods is about 60 per cent. As the duties vary in quality of wool, and woolens the exact figures can't be given to a fraction, but 41 and 60 per cent. are substantially correct. Under the Mills bill wool would be free and woolen goods would be 40 per cent.—a reduction to consumers of 20 per cent, with increased employment for home labor and increased profit to both capital and labor.

The duty on iron ore is seventy-five cents per ton, and we imported 1,818,034 tons last year. Imported ores are largely used in manufacturing steel rails. This ore is imported because it is necessary to have it to mix with your domestic ores, and it should be admitted free, as it would give American mills and labor about \$1.50 per ton advantage in cost of production.—D. L. Times.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by McFarland.

A Woman's Discovery.

Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She thought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C., Central Drug Store. Large Bottles \$1.

We wish now to repeat, with emphasis, that the Democratic party in Middle Tennessee has not been so well united and so strong in many years, and our majority in Middle Tennessee will be beyond anything known since the agitation of the State debt question began.

Gov. Taylor is uniting the Democracy as no man has done since the war, and we predict when he visits West Tennessee and mixes with the Democrats, all dissensions will be closed up. We beg leave to say to the Democracy of the State, where they have not seen Gov. Taylor, that he is a much stronger man than he was two and four years ago when he canvassed the State. Time and the dignity of the high office which he holds have given him the opportunity to prepare for and appreciate the responsibility which his fellow-citizens have put upon him.

A man of wonderful magnetism, a mixer with the people, the like of which the State has not had for many years, possessing great humor and a rich fund of anecdotes, yet withal he has reached that state of maturity where the truth of history and the logic of facts are his weapons, and we do not exaggerate when we say that his arraignment of the Republican party and his power to stir the Democrats put him among the first of our Tennessee orators.

Taylor's eloquence and Cleveland's name will bring to the polls this year the biggest crowd of Democrats that Tennessee has brought out in many a day.

Nobody need be surprised at a Democratic vote in the State far exceeding anything looking for by any one a few months ago.—Nashville American.



LOG CABINS are neither fashionable nor in demand, but they were more comfortable and more healthy than are many modern dwellings. Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu is a reproduction of one of the best of the simple remedies with which Log Cabin dwellers of old days kept themselves well. Did you ever try "Tippecanoe"?

Syrup of Figs.

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to cleanse the System when Bileous or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds, and Fevers; to cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale at McFarland's City Drug Store, 196-247.

CHINESE BILL PASSED.

But a Motion to Reconsider Goes Over Till Monday Without Action.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—In the Senate today the Chinese exclusion bill was taken up. Mr. Vest had a tilt with Mr. Dolph over the naturalization of Chinese in Indiana and New England, producing papers to prove the allegations. He admitted, however, that only declarations were filed and that final papers had not been issued, but said in Indiana suffrage was conferred by first papers.

At this point a message was received from the President of the United States and laid before the Senate, enclosing (as the only official information at hand in regard to the Chinese treaty) copies of two telegrams from Mr. Denby, United States Minister to Peking, the first, dated September 5, in these words: "Believe treaty has been rejected. Have demanded from Foreign Office positive information some days since. No information has been yet received." and the second, dated September 6, in these words: "Treaty postponed for further deliberation."

THE BILL PASSED.

Mr. Mitchell insisted that the bill be passed. He would like to see the Chinese now in the United States sent home.

The time for taking the vote having arrived Mr. Gorman moved to refer the bill and message to the committee on foreign relations. On this the vote was—yeas, 17; nays, 19—no quorum, Senators Hoar, Platt and Sherman voting with the democrats in the affirmative and Senators Berry, Payne, Turpie and Vest with the republicans in the negative. After a call of the Senate a vote resulted—yeas, 19; nays, 20—and the motion was lost, the Senators above mentioned voting as before.

The bill was then carried—yeas, 37; nays, 3—Senator Brown, Hoar and Wilson voting in the negative. Mr. Sherman did not vote.

Mr. Blair moved that the vote be reconsidered for the purpose of amendment so that it should not be operative if the treaty is approved by China.

Senator Gorman made a speech in favor of this, saying that he had moved to refer the bill for this very purpose. He urged delay as a matter of national honor. He said:

"I do not believe that either party can gain any advantage by this unseemly and hasty action on a great measure, which is above all politics. We are all united in restricting Chinese immigration, and I do not believe that in this contest there is any advantage on either side. If we go on in the face of the information which we have received to-day (showing that this treaty is still pending) we will have done that which has never been done in the history of this country and which no other civilized nation would think of doing."

WILL DESTROY TRADE WITH CHINA.

Continuing he said: "We will destroy our trade with China, make it impossible for this great nation of sixty million people to have an outlet in China for its products and manufactures and close the door which during years past we have tried by fleets and special Ministers to have opened. We will be bringing bankruptcy on this country, and woe to the party or the man who for a temporary advantage in politics will violate the great principles which ought to govern the action of nations."

Messrs. Stewart and Dolph approved the motion.

Two votes were taken on Mr. Blair's motion, but no quorum voted. Mr. Blair offered to withdraw his motion, but Mr. Sherman objected. The last vote was on a motion to lay Mr. Blair's motion on the table and resulted, yeas, 27; nays, 7—no quorum.

The Senate adjourned until Monday leaving the question unsettled.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Mother's Affliction.

FARMERSVILLE, TEX., June 22, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. Gentlemen: The mother of a member of our firm was afflicted with a cancerous sore on her face for about twenty years. During the past few years it troubled her very much by continued pain and itching. She used your S. S. S. and the sore has disappeared and is apparently well. Should it break out again will advise you.

Very truly,

Pendleton, Yearly & Riley, Druggists. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 8, Atlanta, Ga.